FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AIR FORCE SUGGESTS OFFICIAL PARTY FOR NEW SYSTEM

FY131451Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 12 Oct 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct--[Words indistinct] the establishment of "a party favorable to the military regime" as an indispensable condition for the transition of the current military regime to another of a "fully constitutional" nature, as well as the "institutionalization of military power in the new republic," are included in the air force political proposal whose guidelines were disclosed unofficially here today.

One of the basic points of the plan states that "the option to be offered to politicians and to those who would like to become politicians should be to act within the system or not act at all. All those who disagree with this option will be excluded [from the process]." It also warns that "it is necessary to watch the process for a long time." On presenting the schedule for the election of officials, it proposes that in the event the president of the nation is elected 5 years after the implementation of the plan--a point identified as Year "A"--a second election should be held 11 years after that year.

The air force plan also provides for the normalization of union organizations of professionals and businessmen, although "the accumulation of economic power in these kinds of entities will be avoided." The plan also states that the functions of the leaders of these entities are incompatible with political activities." It also indicates that "current political parties must allow the emergence of new movements of political opinion," but it considers it "an error to think that the creation of political parties or of movements of national opinion could be induced from the government if the old political structure were to be allowed to continue."

This air force political proposal is the first to be released, albeit unofficially. As is known, the army and the navy have also contributed their own documents, which should have been compatible with each other in order to prepare the final draft of the "political basis for the national reorganization process" of the armed forces.

The air force document proposes "a gradual system to implement the political plan" so as to avoid the "jump into the vacuum" of former military governments who "tried to relinquish power to civilians through a single and total act." It also emphasizes that "it is necessary to supervise the process over a long period so as to avoid the rebirth of criminal terrorism, whether Peronist or of any other origin," and indicates that "the duration of that system of vigilance cannot be established now."

The document then states that "experience teaches us that the transition from a military to a fully constitutional regime cannot be effected properly without having a party favorable to the military government as the leading power." To give an example of this idea, the plan cites "the election of General Justo in 1931 and the Radical Civic Union--Renewal Junta--Labor Party alliance in 1946." It also states that "dialog with parties is of no use without [the regime] relying on its own power" and that "it is also useless to add a government party to the traditional parties without giving it the support of the state apparatus." It says that "if the election is on the parties' and not the government's grounds, the regrettable result will necessarily be that which was experienced while trying to promote an official candidate in 1973." Consequently, it proposes that "the military regime should enter the process of gradual transition with the help of a national movement identified with the principle of the national reorganization process, capable of controlling the system of parties from within."

The Air Force suggests holding pilot elections to scrutinize the "electoral capacity" of the citizenry; this election should be held at the municipal level, to elect mayors from among independent candidates, that is, without the support of parties, which will become "valid interlocutors" for the plan's purposes.

Regarding the system of elections, the project proposes that councilmen, mayors of small municipalities and provincial and federal legislators be elected by direct vote. Nevertheless, it proposes direct election for mayors of large municipalities, governors and the president of the nation, although "the supreme power will be in the hands of the military junta, while state administration will be in the hands of officials and elected representatives." The junta will also have the right to designate half of the list of senators, while the other half will be elected by provincial legislators; all former presidents since 24 March 1976 will be added to that legislative body.

The timetable attached to the air force proposal provides for staggered elections [elecciones escalonadas], in the belief that "to avoid the existence of national caudillos who may possibly allow plebiscites similar to those held in 1928, 1946, 1958 or 1973, the reelection of executive posts should be limited." According to this point, it proposes that the president should not be reelected; national senators should be reelected only once when proclaimed by provincial legislators and those elected by the military junta, and governors and mayors as well; national deputies and municipal councilmen will be reelected twice, while senators who have been presidents will have three possible reelection periods. The electoral timetable concludes with the election of the president of the nation 5 years after Year "A." That is, after the implementation of the proposals which have not yet been assigned any specific date for their implementation.

The air force also proposes that "this plan should not be submitted to leaders for consultation--which would mean giving them prior representation and 'sovereignty'--or to plebiscites which, although they may result favorably, would presuppose the reestablishment of the demagogic concept of 'people'--which is ultimately a political myth--and considering that sovereignty rests on this concept."

Finally, it advocates the "institutionalization of military power in the new republic" which will be implemented "as a junta of commanders in chief, a commission-like [colegiado] organization which will report to the president of the nation." It also emphasizes that the three commanders in chief "should have ministerial rank in order to attend cabinet meetings."

Harguindeguy Doubts Need for Party

PY131602Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 12 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 12 Oct (TELAM)--The minister of the interior, Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy, today asserted: "As a member of the national government, what interests me is the political plan of the armed forces. This plan will develop from the harmonization and discussion of the proposals made by the air force, navy and army. I am basically interested in a plan which would support the national reorganization government."

General Harguindeguy, who attended the opening session of the second conference on judicial reform held here today, was asked by newsmen about the political proposal of the air force, the period of 11 years that the plan foresees, and if this is in agreement with the deadlines included in the process.

He answered: "I understand that the Air Force has proposed a tentative date, since in this process we have said that goals, and not deadlines, will be set. However, I believe that as we advance toward the completion of the political plan, we will have to make some specifications about the length of time that the various phases will require. But we will never make compromises which may include the setting of an exact and strict date, which would only hamper those who have to continue implementing the process."

With respect to the paragraph included in the air force's proposal mentioning the existence of a promilitary government party, he said: I don't believe we will need a party which would respond to the military government. We need parties which would respond to the nation's greatest goals. Hopefully, all 29 political parties will respond to the nation's greatest goals so that we will never have to "raffle" democracy. This would be mishandling it. It would no longer be a democracy, we would no longer be men living in a democratic state and we would no longer have our freedom.

With regard to the disclosure of the armed forces' political proposal, he stated that questions about this should be presented to the three commanders in chief or to the Armed Forces secretaries general. "This subject is outside my jurisdiction," he said.

He was also questioned about possible changes among the ministers. He stated: "You'd have to ask the president about this. There are many rumors circulating about changes in the cabinet. I regard them as rumors. There is a need to appoint an education minister, a post which is vacant and which I am temporarily occupying. I also have to name a governor for Entre Rios and another for San Juan. There is also a vacancy on the Supreme Court. Consequently, there surely will be appointments in the next few days."

The minister was told that these rumors included the possibility of changes in all the governorships. To this he answered: "Statements or reports from the Interior Ministry could never have given way to this type of rumor. I am very far from considering a complete renewal of governors at this time."

When asked if he considered the judicial reform necessary, he answered: The reform is necessary and should be implemented as soon as possible in order to provide us with legal institutions which, with their independence and accurate interpretation of the law, would assure all Argentines the preservation of a cherished possession--freedom--and the exercise of the other rights provided to us in the constitution.

NAVY COMMANDOR DENIES REEQUIPPING EFFORT

PY140152Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 13 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 13 Oct (TELAM)--Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini has made clear that the navy is not conducting a special reequipping program, "since re-equipping has become permanent in our institution. We are replacing material because technology has advanced so rapidly." He confirmed that the Navy purchased two corvettes in France--what the French call the "200-mile ship"--which will be instrumental in protecting our maritime resources. He announced that the new 1,200-ton corvettes will arrive in Buenos Aires next month.

He reported that fleet crews have a high degree of training. He said: My inspection visits have confirmed earlier reports by the commanders on the operations of their units. He noted that this inspection visit marks the beginning of a number of visits to all naval units, and said, "Next week I will go to Ushuaia, to the Rio Grande and Rio Gallegos bases, and I will visit others in (?October)."

Asked about the joint naval operation to be carried out with Brazil, he stated that the objective is to strengthen ties with the navies of other countries.

UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES RESULTS OF BRAZIL TRIP

PY131640Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Marcelo Ostria strongly denied that his trip to Brazil was designed to explain to that country's government the reasons behind the appointment of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez as ambassador to Argentina. The official indicated that this baseless rumor has been simultaneously refuted by the Brazilian and Bolivian foreign ministries. As is well known, Marcelo Ostria Trigo's trip to Brazil was aimed mainly at arrangement of a new agreement for the sale of Bolivian gas to Brazil. It was emphasized that this would be the (?sequel) to another agreement signed in Cochabamba in 1974 by the presidents of the two nations.

Ostria Trigo indicated that because of insufficient information the prior agreement could not be fulfilled but added that now it is possible to step up negotiations for the sale of gas to Brazil by means of a pipeline. The Foreign Ministry official told a press conference that the agreement will not experience any essential changes but [passage indistinct]. The under secretary concluded by stating that his talks in Brasilia had been profitable and promising.

Meanwhile, Itamaraty official spokesman Luis Felipe Lampreia has stated that Bolivia will have to build a 900-km line between the gasfields and the border. In turn, Brazil will have to install approximately 2,000 km of pipe through its own territory, thus making it possible to increase the amount of Bolivian gas exported to Brazil. Lampreia also indicated that the price of Bolivian gas will have to be fair and attractive for Brazil while being profitable for Bolivia, and that periodic price adjustments will have to be established by common agreement.

Lampreia concluded by stating that President Geisel and Bolivian envoy Marcelo Ostria Trigo agreed to set up the technical negotiations to achieve effective results. [passage indistinct] Ostria Trigo mentioned during yesterday's press conference, called to report on his trip to Brazil, the possibility that Presidents Geisel and Pereda Asbun may meet soon. "The possibility of a presidential meeting is always there," he stated.

ARGENTINA'S AIR CHIEF PLEDGES INCREASED AID

PY131628Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 13 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz, 13 Oct (AFP)--Argentine assistance to the Bolivian Air Force will be increased, Argentinian Air Force Chief Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti disclosed here today.

Without providing more details, the commander of the Argentine Air Force, who arrived yesterday to participate in national aeronautics day, said one area of cooperation would involve scholarships for Bolivians to attend Argentine air institutes.

Earlier, increased mutual cooperation between the Peruvian and Bolivian air forces had been mentioned by Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, Peruvian chief of staff and aeronautics minister, during a visit to Bolivia.

Yesterday's ceremony, held in this city, was also attended by Gen Guillermo Berkemeyer, chief of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Staff, along with other military chiefs of his country.

GEISEL 'ASTONISHED' BY RUMORS OF COUP, ARREST

PY140246Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Rumors circulating yesterday in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Brasilia regarding troop movements in the country; and rumors of the subsequent arrest of President Geisel in Santarem, have astonished the president, the presidential spokesman has said.

Colonel Ludwig added: It is not possible to comment on a rumor of that nature. Colonel Ludwig made this statement in Ruropolis while President Geisel was preparing to speak for the fourth time during his visit to Para State.

The presidential adviser asserted that everything is going smoothly and normally and that the president had even termed his visit to Para exciting.

In Belo Horizonte, however, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] leader in the Chamber of Deputies warned the government about the danger of a coup. Tancredo Neves stated that there is a rightwing group in the government which is promoting unrest which could lead to a coup. He also predicted that in the period between 15 October and 15 March, the country will experience great political turmoil.

FIGUEIREDO ELECTED PRESIDENT, ADDRESSES NAT[illegible]

Figueiredo, 355; Bentes Monteiro, 226

PY141513Y [Editorial Report PY] Sao Paulo Radio Tupi in Portuguese at 1510 GMT reports the end of voting by the Brazilian Presidential Electoral College, with the final result 355 for General Figueiredo and 226 for General Bentes Monteiro.

Figueiredo Acknowledges Election

PY151605Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1530 GMT 15 Oct 78 PY

[Speech by Brazilian President-Elect Joao Baptista de Figueiredo in reply to Senator Petronio Portella, who notified him of his election by the Electoral College at the Aracoara Hotel in Brasilia--live]

[Text] Senator Petronio Portella, members of the Board of the Electoral College:

[Vice President-Elect] Aureliano Chaves and I want to thank you for the courtesy of the notification you have just given us. He and I could not have received a greater honor. We never dreamt of being honored by this election by the will of the representatives of the Brazilian people. We receive it with humility, well aware of the sacrifices involved in this post and the commitments we will make to the Brazilian people.

At this moment we want to ask the lord to help us honor the confidence of the people and, at the same time, to give us strength to guarantee to the people the peace, happiness and progress they deserve. Thank you, gentlemen. [applause]

President-Elect's Speech

PY160023Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 78 PY

[Speech by Brazilian President-Elect Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo over radio and television network on 12 October--recorded]

[Text] Brazilian men and women! A dream I had never dreamed of becomes reality for me today. I have just been invested with the greatest honor the nation can confer upon

a citizen. I consider the nation's presidency as an affirmative and forceful mandate for promoting the common good and serving the fatherland. I accept my election to the presidency today as a mission to serve the greatness of Brazil, with courage to face the problems awaiting us; with optimism and confidence stemming from the thorough knowledge of our people and their aspirations; and with loyalty of those who are committed to frankness, truth and honesty.

The institutional reconstruction and the restoration of the democratic order in Brazil took a firm step forward the day before yesterday with the promulgation of the political reforms which had been passed by the National Congress. [applause] The Electoral College, which is the trustee of the Brazilian people, today imposed the necessary and indispensable constitutional legitimacy on the man who had been elected.

Rooted in the thinking of the 1922 lieutenants, the revolutionary process has been blazing an exciting path. The consolidation of ideas brought about an adjustment of the instruments of social action which were set in operation in 1964. Consequently the revolution--based on democracy, justice and participation--will continue. [applause] The revolution will move forward through phases and it will continue alive as long as the memory of historical commitments assumed on 31 March 1964 by the Brazilian people remains alive. [applause]

The significant period of history we are living through today is not--as in other countries--that of dramatically searching for a national identity. As this century draws to its end, Brazil is more than a young country, it is the promise of our forefathers, bearing its fruit in concrete accomplishment for the benefit of mankind. [applause]

In Brazil, the periods of either turmoil or calm coincide with the great movements of national assertion, which cannot accept economic stagnation, group predominance or social subservience as a means of preserving a stifling status quo. The history of a giant-sized country like Brazil has to be dotted with conflicts, clashes, backslidings and mistakes. If we observe this through the prism of a negative and shortsighted outlook, of short-term ambitions, it could provide apparent reasons for protest by those who are of little faith. But anybody who has little faith is not Brazilian. [applause]

The overwhelming majority of Brazilians are living a collective life, they participate in building the present and future of reality. They pay little attention to those embittered ones, those doomsayers, those who only advocate bitterness and who obtain a poor lot of sad votes among the hopeless ones. But we are not like them, we follow the example set by President Ernesto Geisel. We follow his concept and leadership in Brazil's great march of Brazil toward democratic paths.

President Geisel is today an outstanding figure among world leaders because of the confidence elicited by his virtues of honesty, prudence, openmindedness, and firmness. [applause]

The infallible justice of history will honor the commander of our journey through the difficult ways of transition Brazil has been going through in peaceful, gradual stages. [applause]

Providence has entrusted our generation with the serious task of implementing the legal-political instruments which are aimed at solving our problems. Although I know that these are great problems, I also know that our resources, our decisions and our creativity for resolving them are much stronger than these difficulties.

Vice President-Elect Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendoca and myself are men of the grassroots. [applause] Our election to high positions by our illustrious representatives means increased responsibility for us: duties and commitments. This is what we will have to return to the people through our work and sacrifice.

Brazilians can rest assured of one thing: Do not expect capitulation or resignation from me. I will never give up my mandate precisely because it does not belong to me, but to each Brazilian. [applause] Therefore, I will remain faithful to those who have honorably trusted in me. Therefore, and because I have always been like this, I have reached the highest point of my life without any petty feelings. My love for Brazil has surpassed my capacity to hate, and therefore, to offend.

I recognize that dispute is a characteristic of open regimes, of healthy insitutions. Now that the election is over, however, I want to present to the people a message with a gesture which is the epitome of the national feeling: My hands are outstretched in conciliation. [applause]

Democracy functions only with the effort of all, in promoting the common good, much more than the sum of private benefits, (?individuals), groups or factions. I ask, therefore, the help and cooperation of those who had opposed me. Criticism in good faith is more welcome than applause, and solidarity unite all reputable men.

Disagreements are the (?success) of a democratic regime. But internal struggles reflect the deterioration of society. What I propose for Brazil, to my people, is confidence in the intentions of the future chief of state and in the action of his advisers, who will be appointed according to what they may contribute to achieving democracy.

Democracy in a modern society claims and demands continuous solution of the daily needs of man. Humanitarian ideals inspire and guide society's daily efforts. The construction of a new Brazilian society, by its scope and by its historical background of responsibility, no longer has room for individualism. The commitment to the community is both the starting point and the ultimate goal of government tasks.

Within 5 months I will become the leading guardian of the national sovereignty. I do not want to wait, however, to ask the good and generous Brazilian people, without exceptions and above all personal resentments, for what I need right now: support, understanding and hope. [applause]

As adults we intend to realize the fatherland of our dreams as children, so that democracy can be a word ringing with love; so that social justice can be an open hand among Brazilians; so that all Brazilians can partake in the benefits of development; and so that we can all speak the language of brotherhood. I beseech God to give me inspiration and to protect and bless us all, who are the participants of this great Brazilian phenomenon reflected in the continuous awakening of more than 110 million human beings seeking, in a privileged land, collective well-being, social progress and spiritual growth in order and freedom. Thank you very much. [applause]

Loser Vows Struggle

PA152213Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Oct (AFP)--Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro, who was defeated today by Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo in the Brazilian presidential election, said this afternoon that "the result of this illegitimate election does not surprise me." The candidate of the only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], made the statement in a brief communique on the presidential election in which the government candidate, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, won by 355 votes to 226.

According to General Monteiro, "no other result could be expected of an election which is illegitimate and in which the Brazilian people were prevented from participating." He emphasized that, consequently, "the country merely witnessed another act of usurpation of its rights" and added that the MDB will continue the struggle to return democracy to the country "until it attains its final victory."

UPCOMING GEISEL-PEREDA MEETING CONFIRMED

PY141249Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Oct (TELAM-EFE)--The Planalto Palace has confirmed that President Ernesto Geisel and Bolivian President Juan Pereda will meet in the near future.

Geisel was invited by Bolivian Under Secretary for Foreign Relations Marcelo Ostria, who has just returned to La Paz after having resumed talks leading to implementation of the agreement on Bolivian gas supply to Brazil which was signed between the two countries in 1975. The meeting will take place on Brazilian territory.

PLANS DISCLOSED FOR FOREIGN MINISTER'S AFRICA VISIT

PY131441Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 78 p 16 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira's trip to Africa will be the medium term result of the trip which Marcos Azambuja, head of the African, Asian and Oceanian department of Itamaraty, will make to Nigeria soon. Azambuja will be accompanied by Seixas Correa, head of the West African Division.

Silveira's trip to Africa will be the last important foreign policy undertaking of Geisel's government. The idea is to visit three or four countries, perhaps in West Africa alone, which is the area of Africa in which Brazil has the greatest interest from the geographic and economic points of view. The foreign minister would stay about 2 days in each country.

The Brazilian Government is taking into account the Portuguese, British and French influence in Africa, and therefore the foreign minister's visit will include at least one country in each area of influence: Nigeria, which speaks English; Gabon, which speaks French; and Guinea-Bissau, which speaks Portuguese. However, it is also possible that an East African country like Zambia or Tanzania might be included in the tour.

The ideal time for the foreign minister's trip would be between 15 November--date of elections for congressmen--and 31 December. So far Azeredo da Silveira has undertaken only one commitment for this period: He plans to attend the River Plate basin foreign ministers' meeting in Punta del Este in early December.

The African visit has been secretly prepared by the Brazilian Government over the past few months. It was certain that the visit would not take place before the so-called key political events: 15 October, Gen Joao Baptista Figeiredo's confirmation as president of the nation; and 15 November, elections for legislators. Should lack of time make it impossible to make the trip before the end of the year, it could well take place in either January or February next year, although Brazilian analysts do not consider this period as ideal.

The African visit is considered to be an almost natural development of the policy of rapprochement with that area of the world, since from the very beginning of his government President Geisel had defined this area as Brazil's "border on the other side of the sea" and had made it one of the top targets of his diplomatic policy. The only thing left to confirm the trip is for it to be provided with "great political, economic, commercial and financial, meaning." On many occasions Azeredo da Silveira emphasized that he would go to Africa only under those conditions, and everything seems to indicate that these conditions are now being created.

The main objective of Marcos Azambuja's trip to Nigeria is to arrange the signing of an important diplomatic "package" made up of several agreements. This "package" alone would be enough to justify Azeredo da Silveira's trip because of its scope and Nigeria's essential role in Africa. Among the agreements which will be negotiated is a charter agreement, an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and maritime transport agreements.

Once Azambuja comes back from Nigeria the Brazilian Government will make an in-depth study of the negotiations, will examine the political situation in Africa and will plan Minister Silveira's visit.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian ambassador to Brasilia has left for Lagos, where he will report to his government and inform it of the details of the Brazilian proposals.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO PRC--More than 125,000 tons of iron ore has been shipped to China from the port of Tubarao, Santa Catarina State. According to a steel industry official, China is becoming a great market capable of absorbing all the company's production. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY]

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the nation has signed the decrees appointing Vic Adm Jose Geraldo Theophilo de Aratanha as president of the Managing Commission for Special Projects and Rear Adm Francisco Aripena Leao Feitosa as commander of the recently created Frigate Force. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Oct 78 p 9 PY]

FOREIGN RESERVES--Brasilia--According to Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, Brazilian foreign reserves, which last December amounted to $7.205 billion, are currently at the unprecedented level of $9.9 billion. According to Simonsen's forecast, foreign reserves will reach $11 billion by the end of the year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Oct 78 PY]

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION SOUGHT--Brasilia, 14 Oct (AFP)--The Brazilian Government will ask for an explanation from the Argentine Government of the expulsion of Brazilian peasants who had been residing in Misiones Province. The day before yesterday 25 Brazilian peasants reported to Brazilian authorities that they had been expelled from Argentina after being threatened with death and tortured by Argentine policemen. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY]

BORDER NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARGENTINA IN VINA DEL MAR

PY141453Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Chilean-Argentine border negotiations are being carried out in Vina del Mar. The Argentine delegation left for Vina del Mar on Thursday evening immediately after its arrival in Chile. Onda Noticiosa asked Acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes the reasons for this decision, which is a variation in the system which was in effect until this meeting.

[Begin Valdes recording] This is what we may call an informal meeting since it was declared in the joint declaration issued after the seventh meeting to continue in permanent session until 23 October on which date a new formal meeting will be scheduled.

In this regard, since this meeting did not have the characteristics of the formal meetings [words indistinct], it was decided by common agreement to meet in another place and the most appropriate place, it was decided, was Vina del Mar. [end recording]

The meeting will continue until this afternoon.

Acting Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes discussed the recent army callups ordered by Argentine military authorities. He reiterated that according to reports sent by the Argentine Government to the Chilean Government, it is not a mobilization, [recorded passage indistinct]

Regarding other measures, General Valdes said that Argentina has the right to take any measure it believes necessary. He regretted the Buenos Aires blackout which is scheduled for (?24) October and noted that the Chilean people should not be concerned about the Argentines' military movements since these will not affect the negotiations in any way whatsoever.

[Begin Valdes recording] I believe it is quite clear that we have a well-defined position [words indistinct] that one of the responsibilities of the government is precisely to maintain territorial integrity. [end recording]

Regarding the stay in Santiago of Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, General Valdes said that Ambassador Jarpa is in Chile for exclusively personal matters. He added that he will hold a meeting on Monday with Ambassador Jarpa to discuss issues related to his mission in Buenos Aires. Ambassador Jarpa is scheduled to return to Buenos Aires on Monday.

NAVAL COMMANDER TO INSPECT BEAGLE CHANNEL

PY140138Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Punta Arenas, Chile, 13 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, will visit the Beagle Channel soon. Merino, who is a member of the government junta, will arrive in this city, 2,500 km south of Santiago, on Monday, to begin a new inspection visit to Chilean bases in the southern region. The visitor will go through the Beagle Channel aboard the navigation ship "Paedo" of the Chilean Navy and will visit the Wollaston Islands, near Cape Horn. Later, the Chilean Navy commander will leave for Puerto Williams and from there return to Punta Arenas.

BOLIVIA INVITED TO DISCUSS BORDER DISPUTE

PY132349Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Oct (TELAM-EFE)--Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes indicated today, that the Chilean Government has formally invited Bolivia to fully discuss the current border conflict between the two countries. The invitation was made through the Government of Uruguay, which has represented Chilean interests since Bolivia broke diplomatic relations at the beginning of this year. The Chilean position emerged as an answer to an earlier Bolivian petition seeking discussion of the situation of border marker No 38 which caused a recent [words indistinct] to Santiago.

Valdes said: We have released an answer to that note of protest, explaining what really happened there. We have also extended an invitation for a meeting of the Joint Chilean-Bolivian Commission. And we have offered the cities of Arica, Antofagasta or Calama as the site of the meeting. But we have decided to study the overall problem of delimitation of the zone, including the situation of border marker No 38.

FREI DENOUNCES CONCEPT OF LATIN DICTATORSHIPS

PY181856Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1101 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Madrid, 14 Oct (AFP)--Former Chilean President Eduardo Frei stated Saturday in the Madrid daily EL PAIS that dictatorships, when they fall, display all their weaknesses as well as the fact that their objective is the destruction of popular representation. Frei added that Latin America undoubtedly is disunited, since numerous efforts at integration have failed. "No one can fail to recognize," he added, "that integration is necessary, but it has lacked a common operational vision and there have been too many personalist positions and too much exaggerated nationalism."

Frei said that today's Latin American dictatorships are very different from those of years past, which were very simplistic and did not possess the tools employed by those today; sophisticated armaments, control and use of communications media, highly technical security police and the quest to set up systems which are purely antidemocratic in concept. He concluded that "what is occurring in Spain will have a great impact on Latin America, since no nation has more solid bonds with our hemisphere. Because of this there is keen interest in our countries in the success of the Spanish experience."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZAIRE

PY141133Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 14 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP)--The governments of Chile and Zaire have established diplomatic relations at embassy level, it was reported here today. The announcement was made by Carlos Klaner, Chilean charge d'affaires in that central African nation. He stressed the importance of this relationship since the two countries together produce more than one-fourth of the world copper supply.

Klaner also announced that the two highest-ranking representatives of Zaire's copper producers will come to Chile late this month to study the possibilities of hiring Chilean experts and to examine other matters related to copper mining.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PRC, AFRICA TIES MAY BE EXPANDED

PA131435Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Oct 78 p 3 PA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has said that Colombia and the PRC might establish diplomatic relations before the end of the year. Interveiwed on the television program "Las Cosas en Blanco y Negro," the high-ranking official stressed that the Colombian Government is striving to establish relations with Third World countries, particularly in Africa. At this time Colombia has relations with 54 countries of the world. Does the government seek to have relations with many more countries, Uribe Vargas was asked. He replies:

Colombia wants to strengthen ties with Third World countries because we have common areas of interest. We must close ranks in international forums. Otherwise it would be difficult to carry out a coherent policy of conduct in the international sphere. It is difficult for a nation such as ours to establish bilateral relations with all governments. Therefore, we use these forums--such as the Group of 77--which is composed of Third World countries.

It is important to establish contact with coffee-producing countries or with organizations within which specific raw material [prices] are negotiated. This does not exclude a diplomatic offensive toward the countries of Africa and Asia. Colombia is absent from African diplomatic and trade relations. The country needs a presence in Africa because the African countries are important; some of them are our competitors, while with others we could establish trade in important raw materials or manufactured products.

We must accredit ambassadors to African countries. One cannot have bilateral relations with all countries of the world, but we can open some missions in Asia and Africa and have them cover neighboring countries. That is, there will be new missions in Africa before the end of the year with one ambassador for several countries. Instructions have already been issued to establish contact with several countries wishing to have relations with Colombia.

FUEL PRICE INCREASE TO PRODUCE REVENUE

PA121815Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Oct 78 PQ

[Text] Bogota--A hike in fuel prices will produce revenue totaling 5.5 billion pesos, Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has estimated. He said that 2.5 billion pesos of that will be earmarked for the Colombian petroleum enterprise to lessen the high subsidized oil import costs and finance prospecting programs for new energy sources. The remaining sum will be used in investment programs for repair and maintenance of Colombian roads, which are in terrible condition, and a significant factor in current high transportation costs.

Investment in Oil Prospecting

PA121816Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia will invest 140 billion pesos during the next few years in its crude oil prospecting and exploitation program, the mines and energy minister said in justifying a fuel price hike, leaving the door open for new readjustments. According to Vasquez Restrepo, the increases will be made until a more or less satisfactory level is achieved, partly easing the Colombian petroleum enterprise's economic efforts to find a solution to the fuel crisis.

The minister said that if the planned program is carried out carefully, by (1988) the country's oil production will total 180,000 barrels a day.

Further Price Hikes Denied

PA132007Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Pereira--The government today denied press reports about new and immediate increases in fuel prices. It emphasized that there would be no such increases. Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo said he was surprised by newspaper headlines that announced more hikes just a few hours after gasoline prices and transport fares were increased. The government does not have this in mind. We cannot talk about further readjustments in the 4-year period, the minister said. Vasquez Restrepo said that with the increase in fuel prices the government will be able to manage the Colombian petroleum enterprise without increased difficulty for quite some time. The minister made his statements on Radio Cadena Nacional's "Frente a Frente" program to be broadcast on Sunday.

Increased Bus Fares Protested

PA132008Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Oct (AFP)--Two private buses were set on fire here today by demonstrators protesting recent 17-percent increases in fuel prices and urban transport fares. The incidents occurred in northwest Bogota and affected vehicles of the Universo Cooperative and the Sidauto Company. The increase in bus fares went into effect on Friday and has begun to provoke strong reactions among popular sectors.

PCC Urges Demonstrations

PA141955Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 14 Oct (AFP)--The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] today in a communique urged the population to stage demonstrations to protest recent official readjustments to the prices of gasoline and urban transport in the country. "We issue a call to promote the largest and most immediate protest against these increases which foreshadow new increases in the cost of living and further shortages," the communique emphasized.

SOMOZA STATEMENT MAY PROMPT FORMAL PROTEST

PA151937Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (AFP)--Diplomatic sources confirmed here today that the recent virulent attack made by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza against Colombia and Venezuela may result in an immediate formal protest by the Colombian Foreign Ministry. In the specific case of Colombia, Somoza said that the country "produces mankind's greatest degenerations, which are cocaine and marihuana," and that Colombia has been under a state of siege for many years.

According to the news media, Somoza's statements are in reaction to cricitism in the United Nations by Colombian and Venezuelan Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay and Carlos Andres Perez against his regime. After the two presidents issued their firm statements, several groups in Colombia and Venezuela came out in favor of breaking relations with the Nicaraguan Government; still others are urging the same thing. According to the diplomatic sources in question, Somoza's "alienating and unprecedented" terms may be the reason for a strong reaction by the Foreign Ministry.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON IMF, FOREIGN POLICY

PA142017Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2349 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (EFE)--Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez today reaffirmed his country's desire for peace in Latin America and called the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "anachronistic." The president held a 4-hour news conference with national and foreign newsmen today. Morales Bermudez said the IMF uses an "economic arithmetic" rather than "economic geometry, which is what the world needs now." In this sense, he said the institution has a "rigid way of thinking," but he admitted that "even though we do not like its guidelines we have to accept them." Morales Bermudez contended that the IMF, as well as international trade banks, is not interested in a country's social problems, only "balanced budgets and a more or less positive balance of payments."

Regarding the arms race, the president said his country buys the arms needed to "carry out plans for strategic defense." But he stressed that Peru's foreign policy follows a peaceful line.

About debt renegotiation with the Soviet Union, Morales Bermudez reported that low interest rates will be maintained and that payment terms have been revised in medium- and long-term plans. He stated that Peru's foreign debt problem is not a matter of "quantity," in view of the country's natural resources potential, but the need to meet the short-term payments, which he described as "worrisome." The president called his country's relationship with the Soviet Union "good."

He also announced that he will not be able to return Argentine President Gen Jorge Videla's visit for the moment and discounted any meeting with Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet because he does not have time to travel. Morales Bermudez termed as "very good" Peru's relations with Spain, a country which he dipicted as a friend. He called the visit King Juan Carlos I will pay to this country in November "positive." Concerning the dispute between Chile and Argentina and the possibility of an armed confrontation, the president said he does not want a war between "those two fraternal nations." Morales Bermudez also reported that the Peruvian and Venezuelan foreign ministries are working on the agenda for Carlos Andres Perz visit. However, he said, no date has been set yet.

In internal affairs the Peruvian president recognized the independence and sovereignty of the assembly which is drawing up the new constitution and said it is "impossible" for it to fail in its task. Morales Bermudez noted his government's intention to permit private enterprises to participate in marketing export products such as fish meal and mine products.

Concerning the subject of Ecucuador's claims over the Amazon region, he remarked that "Peru solved its problem with Ecuador through a treaty" and added that Peru has kept that agreement. He explained that the cutback in civilian participation in the government in last month's reorganization was necessary to avoid dealings with political parties during the transfer of power.

Concerning an accusation of political kidnapings supposedly carried out by parapolice forces, he said his administration does not use intelligence organizations for "that type of action." He also gave assurances that , if the constitutent assembly demonstrates that any military man had gained wealth illegally the armed forces will proceed according to the law. About existing difficulties in repaying Japan for financing a major oil pipeline from the Peruvian jungle, he said payment will be made with crude, "without forgetting to supply the country."

This is the fifth time the Peruvian president has held news conferences in more than 3 years in office. The previous occasions were when he took office, after Prime Minister Gen Jorge Fernandez Maldonado resigned, during the Argentine president's visit and last Christmas.

PEREZ: GOVERNMENT STILL SEEKING NICARAGUAN SOLUTION

PA160329Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Oct (AFP)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today denied that his government had abandoned the search for a solution to "the frightful human drama in Nicaragua." He said that Venezuela is not participating in any "competition or pressure;" but that the situation must be managed with a sense of opportuness and prudence accordance with existing international commitments.

A few weeks ago Venezuela charged at the United Nations and the OAS that the government of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza had repeatedly violated human rights in his country and had unleashed broad repression against the people. Perez sand today that "the genocide committed there cannot be ignored by the nations" and that Venezuela is now awaiting the Inter-American Human Rights Commission's report confirming the charges made by his government.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA160320Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Oct (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas arrived today to meet with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and other high-ranking Venezuelan officials. On Monday he will meet with Perez and Consalvi for the first time.

It was announced that the subjects to be discussed include the Central American situation, human rights in the region and the progress of the border integration projects between Colombia and Venezuela. Both Uribe and Consalvi ruled out the possibility of discussing the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute over marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela.

Uribe, who was accompanied by his wife, Emma de Uribe, was received at Simon Bolivar International Airport by Vice Foreign Minister German Nava, Colombian Ambassador Gabriel de la Vega and other high-ranking officials.

ARGENTINE ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF VISITS

PA160315Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 16 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Oct (AFP)--Lt Gen Roberto Viola, commander in chief of the Argentine Army, arrived in Caracas tonight for an official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of his Venezuelan colleague, Div Gen Arnaldo Castro. The latter received Viola at the Simon Bolivar International Airport where Federico Bartel, Argentina ambassador to Venezuela, and other officials were also present.

On Monday Viola will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez, Defense Minister Gen Fernando Paredes and other officers of the Venezuelan Army high command. In the next few days Viola will visit the Carabobo battlefield where Venezuela's independence was sealed and the industrial installations of the iron zone in southeastern Venezuela.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Caracas, 2 Oct (VENPRES)--Chief of state Carlos Andres Perez received the credentials of Mario Juarez Toledo and Sadi Akarcalioglu, Guatemalan and Turkish ambassadors respectively, at Miraflores Palace today. [Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 4 Oct 78 PA]

PCM URGES EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMAT FOR ESPIONAGE

PA141205Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0249 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (EFE)--The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] today asked for the expulsion of U.S. diplomat Lawrence Sternfield, who has been accused of being the CIA's principal agent in Mexico. The newspaper EL UNIVERSAL, in an eight-column report signed by its political commentator Manuel Buendia, yesterday accused the U.S. diplomat of being a CIA agent. At the same time, the paper said Sternfield is also the CIA's highest-ranking official in Latin America.

Sternfield is accredited in Mexico as adviser to U.S. Ambassador Patrick Lucey. Arnolodo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the PCM, recalled that his party has repeatedly asked Mexican authorities to investigate the activities of U.S. security organizations in the country. The PCM secretary general emphasized that last February president Jose Lopez Portillo agreed to appoint an investigating commission composed of representatives of the country's different sectors. Nevertheless, Martinez Verdugo said, the investigation has not been initiated because Attorney General Oscar Flores Sanchez "has ignored the issue and has not called a single meeting for that purpose."

EL UNIVERSAL today reaffirmed Sternfield's identity and said he is responsible for 100 deaths which were the result of terrorist attacks. The Mexican paper added that Sternfield was for several years in charge of the CIA's activities against the present Cuban Government.

PRESIDENT VIEWS INCREASED TRADE WITH JAPAN

OW130959Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 12 Oct (KYODO)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who is scheduled to pay a state visit to Japan soon, stressed Thursday that the two countries could build up economic cooperation through mutual exchange of required items. Japan has attained a high level of national development and is technologically superior to Mexico, while Mexico has rich natural resources, especially oil, the Mexican head of state said. His remarks came during an exclusive interview with KYODO at his official residence.

Regarding his Japan tour, set for October 30 to November 4, President Lopez said the building of new, close economic relations between the two nations, based on Mexico's planned long-range oil exports, would be one of the important objectives. Lopez confirmed with a nod of his head the recent statement of Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano of Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Mexican national oil corporation, that his country could be selling Japan 20 percent of its total oil export annually by 1980.

Lopez also said he would see to it that Mexico's oil exports to Japan, expected to start in the nearest future, will be of a direct sales type, ruling out intermediation by giant Western international oil companies. But he also emphasized his view that Mexico's exporting of oil to Japan should not be a simple commercial practice, but part and parcel of long-range economic cooperation between the two nations.

He also indicated that he would welcome direct Japanese industrial investments in Mexico, explaining that Mexico's foreign investment law is by no means unelastic or restrictive on the entry of foreign capital. It is intended only for Mexico's proper choice of foreign investments in industrial areas it needs to develop, he said.

TOP LEADERSHIP OF REVOLUTIONARY PARTY APPOINTED

PA112014Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[11 October resolution of the Democratic Revolutionary Party Organization Committee issued at the end of presidential inaugural ceremonies at Nuevo Panama Gymnasium, Panama City--read by announcer]

[Text] The Panamanian revolutionary process, inspired by General Torrijos, has created in its 10 years of existence a high degree of political awareness in the Panamanian people which makes the institutionalization of adequate structures of political participation, designed upon democratic foundations, necessary.

Whereas Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, maximum leader of the Panamanian revolution, in his determination to strengthen national values has repeatedly expressed his desire that the nation should have political organizations that will permit the people to find their own political solutions; whereas the National Legislation Council has approved Law 81 of 5 October 1978 by which political parties are regulated; The Organization Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party resolves:

To appoint provisionaly and until the National Constituent Convention Gerardo Gonzalez president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [applause], Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla secretary general [applause] and Ascanio Villalaz deputy secretary general [applause];

To appeal to all forces supporting the Panamanian revolutionary process so that, starting today and in coordination with the leadership of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the mobilization of its bases will begin orientation toward active participation in the party of the October revolution. Signed: The Organization Committee

ROYO MEETS WITH CABINET, MAKES APPOINTMENTS

PA140249Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The president and the vice president of the republic, Dr Aristides Royo and Richardo de la Espriella respectively, this morning initiated their workday with a cabinet meeting that began at 0900. According to a presidency spokesman, the meeting lasted for more than 4 hours.

At the meeting President Royo told his cabinet ministers that he will base his administration on three concepts: Honesty, punctuality and efficiency. The communications system which the ministers will use to keep President Royo and Vice President de la Espriella informed of the national situation at all times was also established at the cabinet meeting. Dr Royo is in favor of his presidential period being characterized by constant dialog with all sectors, especially with those sectors involved with the economy.

During the meeting with his ministers President Royo spoke about the need for creating consultation councils for each national sector. These consultation councils must present programs for their respective sectors aimed at speeding up public administration and the reactivation of the economy.

President Royo told his state ministers that they must immediately begin rationalizing public expenditures. In referring to the modus operandi of the cabinet, Dr Roy said that the state ministers will meet with him and with the vice president once a week, the State Council will meet at least once a month and the first such meeting will take place on Monday, 16 October.

One of the subjects given much attention during this first cabinet meeting was the teachers' situation. However, neither the president nor his ministers gave details on this matter. President Royo has appointed a commission that will continue negotiations with the teachers until an agreement is reached. This commission is composed of Education Minister Dr Gustavo Garcia de Paredes, Finance and Treasury Minister Dr Ernesto Perez Valladares and Planning Minister Gustavo Gonzalez.

During today's cabinet meeting President Royo made additional appointments to his work team. He appointed Ricardo Rodriguez, Eligio Salas and Marcelino Jaen as his personal advisers. As private secretary to the president he appointed Dr Jorge Ritter, a former labor vice minister. The president also appointed Boris Moreno, a journalist and former Panamanian ambassador to Lima, to serve as the new information secretary of the presidency.

During the cabinet meeting the news media were allowed into the Presidential Palace. Photographers and television cameramen were allowed into the cabinet meeting room located next to the offices of President Royo. They filmed the first cabinet meeting and then left the room.

Immediately after the conclusion of the cabinet meeting the journalists were able to talk with the new Panamanian chief of state who summarized the cabinet meeting as follows: [Begin recording] We discussed some matters related to the appointment of the General State Council and the swearing-in ceremony that will take place on Monday at 1500 for the directors of autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions. We have already started discussing the public spending rationalization policy and the austerity policy. We also discussed the honesty that must exist in our government. We exchanged ideas and appointed a commission that will direct the austerity and rationalization policies to be headed by Eligio Salas.

We gave a vote of confidence to the education minister and asked him to propose a commission that will be in charge of the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of Panama's independence from Colombia on 3 November. These subjects, in addition to other subjects which are generally known to those present here, were the topics discussed.

[Question] Mr President of the Republic of Panama, the teachers' problem is the most pressing and the most vivid. The primary school teachers have joined the strike. How did you deal with this problem in your first cabinet meeting?

[Answer] The government is studying the situation and will make its opinion known at the proper moment.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] We are discussing that. A financial commission is carefully studying this matter.

[Unidentified speaker] Thank you very much, Mr President. [end recording]

SPANISH SOCIALIST DELEGATION MEETS WITH TORRIJOS, ROYO

PA141857Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1301 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian National Guard Commander Omar Torrijos today promised his support for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's (PSOE) plans to further strengthen Spanish-Panamanian relations.

Miguel Angel Martinez, deputy of the Spanish political party and secretary of the Foreign Relations Committee of congress, told ACAN-EFE that "Torrijos expressed his support since the PSOE might be in power very soon." Martinez, accompanied by Jose Felix de Rivera, a member of the PSOE foreign relations team, today held a 5-hour meeting with Panama's strong man who recently retired from public political activity. Two days ago chief of the Panamanian Government, Torrijos is today only commander in chief of the National Guard (army), although the entire country knows that he is the real power. Deputy Martinez gave Torrijos a letter written by Felipe Gonzalez and an edition of a book worth $1,000.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo granted the PSOE delegation his first audience as president on 12 October at 0900, only 20 hours after taking office. The Spanish socialists spoke with President Royo on the process of the institutionalization of real democracy begun in Panama and on specific projects that the PSOE is sponsoring to increase cultural and trade ties between the two countries. Deputy Martinez told ACAN-EFE that "Royo received the projects with great enthusiasm." The socialist representatives gave the Panamanian president a copy of the "Libro del Buen Amor" with a dedication autographed by Felipe Gonzalez.

The PSOE delegation also met with the top leaders of the progovernment Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) organized in July to integrate supporters of Torrijos and the principles of the so called "Panamanian revolution." The PRD leaders, headed by PRD Secretary General Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla, analyzed possibilities of cooperation with the PSOE, with which it feels identified in many aspects. They decided to send a high-level delegation, headed by Gonzalez-Revilla, to Spain in November to study firsthand the organization, operation, financing, propaganda and the life itself of the PSOE.

Under the sponsorship of the PSOE, the PRD leaders will also visit Sweden and Austria where they will be introduced to the two largest socialist parties in the world. Another agreement concerns the organization of visits by young Spanish socialists to Panama and Panamanians to Spain to exchange ideas and knowledge. Also discussed was the PSOE's action to publicize the Panamanian process in several European countries and within the Socialist International. As a result of that action the PRD has been invited to the meeting of the Socialist International in Vancouver, Canada, in November. At that meeting Panama will probably express its interest in having the PRD establish ties with that organization.

The socialist delegation also met with leaders of the Broad Popular Front (also Torrijist) and with Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, National Guard executive secretary and a cousin of General Torrijos. The PSOE delegation was also present at the reception held at the Spanish Embassy on 12 October, Columbus Day, and had the opportunity to meet with the Spanish colony in Panama.

SPANISH MINISTER DISCUSSES TIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

PA140008Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Spain must fully undertake the task of increasing even more its relations with Latin America, Spanish Education Minister Inigo Cavero said in Panama City before returning to Madrid.

Cavero, who headed the Spanish delegation to the transfer of power on 11 October in the capital, indicated that Spain feels an affinity toward Latin America, to which it is united by historic and cultural ties. Cavero delivered two plaques to Panama symbolizing the fruitful relations between the two countries. These plaques were placed in the National Theater as testimony to the visit of the illustrious Spanish delegation. The delegations from Great Britain and Spain were the only two European delegations present at the transfer of power in Panama.

RADIO MIA COMMENTS ON NEW ADMINISTRATION

PA132317Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Commentary: "The Prospects of a New Mandate"]

[Text] On Wednesday as scheduled, a historic event took place. A new presidential mandate began its term within a framework of strict civilian rule and the promise of democracy. Two young men, surrounded by a cabinet and close collaborators of almost the same generation, began what could be called a new attempt to seek the means to solve the nation's problems.

The fundamental aspect of this event is the turning over of the government to civilian sectors by the Panamanian military. This change, needless to say, takes place at a difficult time for the nation. The new regime which received political power from the military has very complex tasks ahead of it. Undoubtedly the government turned over to the civilians has carried out projects of important social content, but it also has acquired a foreign debt of over $1.5 billion--which is an alarming amount for our economy.

This situation must be faced by the young government team which has taken over the reins of power. We cannot conceal the fact that the situation facing the new government team includes an official administrative sector laced with laziness and incompetence, the product of a conceited bureaucracy dependent upon patronage and influence. Government workers are acting very slowly at a time when greater coordination is required. Nepotism is enthroned in the government machinery as a social ballast halting the march of progress that should exist in government circles.

Privileges run rampant. Personal-type laws were passed during the last days of the previous administration in order to favor a chosen few. A highly justified movement by the teachers threatens to paralyze education. They are told that the means to meet their demands are not available while, side by side with this refusal, bills are approved creating considerably greater government spending. Undoubtedly, the just demands of the teachers and professors will be the first problem to be faced by the administration begun yesterday.

The municipalities divided by corregimientos and organized as vital units within the state do not show the strength needed to push the government wagon under existing conditions.

The high cost of living has undermined the economy of Panamanian homes and brought hardship to the lower income classes. Vices encouraged by gambling and betting promoted by the government itself erode the humble Panamanian's economies and cut down on his limited budget.

The administration itself is made up of micro-republics in which each minister and autonomous institution director steers his ship on a different course without any harmony or coordination of any kind.

The government worker is crushed by influence which disregards his years of service or ability to justify his salary. In this respect, any fool with influence obtains high positions, earning a salary which even surprises himself. The primary school teachers need [words indistinct] such as electric power and water which are very costly and reduce the budgets of the poor.

These and other situations demanding attention surround the government team sworn in yesterday. They should be cause for deep concern for them and for all Panamanian people who look upon them with optimism and hope because of the young, persevering and studious nature of our people. We wish the best of luck to each of the members of the new administration. Thank you.

COSTA RICA

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF SANDINIST CAMPS

PA131919Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Oct (AFP)--Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria denied here today the existence of Sandinist training camps in his country. The official, who is on a private visit to El Salvador, has carried out search operations along the Costa Rican border with Nicaragua but has not found any camps. Nevertheless, he did admit that persons opposed to the Anastasio Somoza government meet in some parts of Costa Rica to plan actions against Somoza. Echeverria said that he considers some of the charges made by the Nicaraguan Government against Costa Rica unjust. He revealed that, in order to avoid international problems, the Costa Rican authorities asked Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, to leave the country. The minister explained that the Costa Rican Government could not expel Eden Pastora since he is a naturalized Costa Rican, but it can suggest that he leave to avoid difficulties for the country.

SANDINISTS HOLD COMMEMORATIVE EVENT IN SAN JOSE

PA150332Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front held a commemorative event in San Jose, Costa Rica, to mark the first anniversary of the beginning of the opposition's offensive against Anastasio Somoza's regime. Carlos Tunnermann, member of the Group of 12, stressed the need to join forces in a common front of anti-Somozist struggle.

Meanwhile, Sandinist guerrilla Eden Pastora--Commander Cero--who directed the action against the National Palace in Managua, said that the revolutionary army is made up of representatives from different sectors of the population who are united by the common objective of putting an end to Somozaism and obtaining Nicaragua's liberation. The event was opened by Father Ernesto Cardenal, who talked about the 13 October 1977 assault by Sandinist squadrons on the National Guard garrison in San Carlos.

Commander Cero Addresses Rally

PA141433Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0240 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Speech by Sandinist leader Eden Pastora, commander Cero, in Lux Movie Thater in San Jose during commemoration of action carried out on 13 October 1977 by Sandinist National Liberation Front--live]

[Text] It is no secret that I am Nicaraguan by birth [applause] and Costa Rican by naturalization. [applause] This gives me the right to call Nicaraguans fellow citizens [applause] and also Costa Ricans fellow citizens. [applause] Once again, I must say that I am not a speaker. Do not expect oration from me. I am a rifleman. [applause] I am a man of action. I think that we have reached the point where words are beginning to be too numerous [applause] or more than too numerous--confusing. The time to act has arrived, when the people are dying in the streets, when the hyena is murdering them and the homes of Nicaraguans are being destroyed.

The broad policy, democracy for Nicaragua, approved by the Sandinist National Liberation Front together with the other anti-Somoza forces, is the best guarantee for a future of progress and stability for Nicaragua.

This will make it possible for our country to contribute with its political action [words indistinct] in Latin America's political context.

We before anyone else realize that after 44 long years of tyranny our people aspire to and need a democratic government that is respectful, a government of peace and tranquillity which can be achieved only through a truly representative democracy in which all political forces can contribute with their ideas and actions to our suffering people.

The ideological pluralism that characterizes the formation of our political-military organization is the best proof of our sincerity. In our ranks we have priest and the common Catholic guerrilla fighting shoulder to shoulder, next to the liberal or the patriotic conservative, the socialist and all the good sons of Nicaragua who wish to put an end to the Somozist gang. In our ranks we have fighting peasants, the common man, the intellectual, the middle class man and also, let us say it, the young students [applause], together with former guardsmen who have refused to continue being the tools of a bloody tyranny and who have joined our forces. [applause]

It could be no other way; today all Nicaraguans are anti-Somozist. [applause] Our enemies know it. They have invested large amounts from the millions of dollars and cordobas stolen from our people to set up a big publicity campaign in an attempt to persuade local and international public opinion that our struggle boils down to this: Somoza or communism. [applause] This sordid maneuver will fail in view of the drive of our armed struggle, supported by all Nicaraguans, without differences or ideological political exclusions.

This is a responsible revolution in which moderation and balance will be the main norms of development. We do not need to paralyze or limit ourselves by preconceived dogmas or patterns when we have no less than Sandinism. [appluse, shouts] Our most sacred duty is to develop Sandinist ideology. [applause] Somoza or communism--this false violent choice in the purest historical sense [sentimiento] of our struggle, this spurious proposal--can be borne only out of the most slanted ill will or the greatest ignorance. [applause] Sandinists know that we do not have to refer to dogma or academic textbooks to find inspiration and guidance for our activities. We have the most effective political tool to advance our struggle during the war today and in peace tomorrow--Sandinist ideology. [applause]

What I am going to tell you now is the most important thing of all. It is the ideology most suited to our situation because it was born precisely amid the Nicaraguan people [applause], forged in the very heat of the battle begun by our real (?brother) Augusto Cesar Sandino [applause], a struggle begun more than half a century ago which will continue until our country... [changes thought] will continue until peace reigns in our country [applause]. But not the peace of the cemeteries as Somoza wants; it will continue until social justice reigns. [shout of "death to imperialism"] It will continue until democracy based on respect for political ideas and freedom of expression is achieved. Free fatherland or death. Thank you. [applause]

PRESIDENT CARAZO INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

DW131000Y Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Oct 78 p 2 DW

[Pierre Simonitsch interview with President Rodrigo Carazo; date and place of interview not stated]

[Text] FR [FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU]: Is it possible for your country to integrate the refugees from Nicaragua or at least to accomodate them until the political situation in Nicaragua has changed and the refugees can return home?

Carazo: Our answer is yes.

FR: Does Costa Rica need financial aid from abroad for that purpose?

Carazo: That is correct. We need aid and we are very happy that foreign countries have a good understanding of our problems.

FR: Has Costa Rica directed requests for aid to friendly states or to international organizations?

Carazo: This was not necessary, for we had received spontaneous aid offers from the very moment the refugees from Nicaragua flowed across the border.

FR: What do you think of offers, such as that of the European aid organization Longo Hai, to settle Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica through the establishment of agricultural cooperatives?

Carazo: Ever since I heard of this project I have been supporting it to the best of my ability. It would entail several advantages, above all economic and social development for the refugee families affected, an integration of Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans, and a reorientation of the refugee families which promises them a better future.

FR: What about the present state of interstate relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua?

Carazo: Our relations are of a formal diplomatic nature such as they have existed in the different epochs of our history--namely ice-cold without, however, allowing complete rupture.

FR: Is it true that the troops of Nicaragua advanced into Costa Rican territory several times during the past few days?

Carazo: On 12 September Nicaragua raided our country with airplanes, and another incident happened on 5 October when a Nicaraguan helicopter landed in our territory. In this connection, acts of terrorism were committed. We have lodged a protest with the Organization of American States (OAS) against these border violations because two inhabitants of Costa Rica were abducted in this helicopter. (The abducted persons involved were Nicaraguan citizens who had fled to Costa Rica--FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU)

FR: Do you not intend to call upon the UN Security Council?

Carazo: Since we are affiliated with the regional state organization we do not intend to complain to the United Nations as long as the issue is being discussed within the framework of the OAS.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO OPTIMISTIC ON DISPUTE WITH HONDURAS

PA1311149Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2108 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero told ACAN-EFE today that "today more than ever we are on the best path for a solution of the Honduran-Salvadoran dispute." Queried about news from Honduras about an alleged hardening of that country's position in the direct negotiations to normalize relations, which were interrupted in July 1969 shortly before a 5-day war, Romero said that the news is not true, because the Honduran Government continues to adhere to the stand it has maintained from the start.

"I firmly believe that the foreign ministers, as well as the members of the Honduran triumvirate, have good intentions. The best demonstration of this is precisely participation in junior league baseball and the Salvadoran swimming team visiting Honduras." He added that next month the Salvadoran junior soccer selection will participate in Honduras in the fourth championship of Central America and the Caribbean. He emphasized that this is indicative that there is good will. "I sincerely believe that there has been no hardening of positions. This would not be appropriate for either side."

The Salvadoran president today distributed certificates of merit to the junior swimming and baseball teams which recently officially competed in Honduras after more than 9 years in which sports activities between the two Central American countries were completely interrupted. In his speech Romero thanked Hondurans for the attention extended to those Salvadoran groups and forecast new sports exchanges "to contribute to a strengthening of our common aspiration of fraternity." He said that sports should serve as a valuable instrument for fraternization to unite and strengthen the bonds of friendship.

TERRORISTS ATTACK GROUP OF SOLDIERS; TWO WOUNDED

PA141811Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0159 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--One civilian killed and one officer and one soldier--whose names were not revealed--wounded are the results of a terrorist attack carried out today, Friday, near the [headquarters] of El Salvador's 1st Artillery Brigade, located 43 km northwest of the capital. A Defense Ministry communique issued tonight notes that the officer and a group of soldiers were engaged in military field training when several individuals appeared unexpectedly and started shooting at the uniformed men, wounding them. The other patrol members repelled the attack, killing one of the terrorists whose identification card bore the name of Jose Alberto Flamenco, probably a pseudonym, the communique affirms, "as is common practice among subversive elements." The communique adds that the other assailants fled.

The wounded men are under intensive medical care at the military hospital in San Salvador, where they underwent a delicate operation. Doctors reported that they are in serious condition. None of the extremist groups which operate in El Salvador has claimed responsibility for the attack.

GUATEMALA

DOMESTIC PEACE RETURNS; PROBLEMS REMAIN

PA140332Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2126 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Normality began to return to Guatemala today after more than 10 days of violent disturbances which followed an increase in Guatemala City bus fares. The government's approval yesterday of a nearly $50 million subsidy for bus owners almost completely ended the strike staged by government employees and private workers. The banks opened for business as did all government departments. However, some problems remain. The principal news items are the suspension of the high school-level school year, the imprisonement of several labor leaders, the reported disappearance of others and, above all, the tragic aftermath of 30 dead and 350 injured. That does not include the many who were beaten, bruised and intoxicated [as received] and $3.5 million in damages suffered by local businesses.

The principal problems could come from the students, who are demanding the reopening of the scools.

These were closed 1 month early to keep the students out of the schools in order to prevent more problems, especially since it was they who confronted the police. In any case, the general impression here today is that the government has survived its first great crisis. However, in so doing, it completely destroyed the image of the municipality, which the government accused of "ineptitude" in dealing with a problem which legally was solely under the municipality's jurisdiction.

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING DISTURBANCES WILL BE TRIED

PA131500Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of public relations of the presidency, has announced that all persons arrested during the disturbances in the capital have been turned over to the appropriate courts. The courts will determine culpability in each case in accordance with the country's laws. Archila added that it is absolutely false that any of those arrested has been expatriated. Our country has its own laws and will try all those arrested for carrying out illegal activities (?during) the incidents recorded in various parts of the capital.

According to Major Archila Marroquin, it has been estimated that 90 percent of the public employees who went on strike have resumed their usual activities peacefully, as they have realized that the reason for their movement--the urban transport rate hikes--has disappeared. According to the official, the remaining 10 percent of public employees will return to work today in both the capital and in the country's interior.

HONDURAS

JUNTA PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA REPORTEDLY HOSPITALIZED

PA141931Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The newspaper LA PRENSA today reported that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran military junta, is said to be hospitalized in Tegucigalpa. The newspaper does not reveal its source of information but indicated that "General Paz Garcia's possible illness is reportedly the result of disagreements with the other members of the junta, Lt Cols Domingo Alvarez and Amilcar Zelaya." The newspaper stated that the disagreements have even reached the council of ministers, where there is no agreement on points in the complex management of the country's administrative affairs. The newspaper based its report on reliable unofficial sources and on the fact that the junta did not hold sessions on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, with no reasons given for the absence of the members of the triumvirate.

OFFICERS PUNISHED FOR SELLING ARMS TO SANDINISTS

PA141935Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1527 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--According to today's issue of the local newspaper LA PRENSA, several officers of the Honduran Armed Forces have been punished for selling army weapons to the Sandinist Guerrillas of Nicaragua. The paper cites confidential sources as stating that "the military high command decided to punish certain army officers involved in selling weapons to guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. The officers were suspended for 1 year, and will not receive any salary during that period and will lose their seniority."

The source reports that one of the officers has already been separated from his post in the 2d Military Zone with headquarters in San Pedro Sula, in the country's northern region, and that several civilians who served as intermediaries in the arms traffic are in prison. The transaction was said to have been made in the city of Danli, in the eastern border region with Nicaragua, where a Cuban and a Honduran were arrested. They reportedly disclosed the names of the officers involved in the weapons sale. The weapons, which were sold to the guerrillas at a good price, were said to be long- and short-range pistols, rifles, submachineguns and fragmentation grenades. The weapons were taken from military arsenals, presumably those on the northern coast.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA DENOUNCES CRITICISM BY U.S., COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENTS

PA142226Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2023 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 14 Oct (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza today harshly attacked the governments of Colombia, Venezuela, the United States and Costa Rica for criticizing his government. Before thousands of supporters who urged him to stay in power, the president opened a shrimp processing plant in San Juan del Sur, near the Costa Rican border. To a chant which incessantly repeated you are not leaving, you are staying, the president said that the plant will provide work for 7,000 persons in San Juan del Sur and the cities affected by the civil disturbances of last month: Managua, Masaya, Leon and Jinotepe. The president, whose resignation has been demanded by a group of parties called the Broad Opposition Front, said that the gathering constituted proof that the government has not been defeated or cowed by communism.

Referring to Colombia's criticism of his regime, Somoza said: Colombians cannot speak to me about public freedoms after having lived for so long under a state of siege and being the country which produces the greatest amount of degeneration for humanity, such as cocaine and marihuana. However, no one dares to accuse it of human rights violations because it sells marihuana and cocaine, which is something worthwhile in the eyes of Colombian politicians.

His attack against the Venezuelan Government went as follows: Venezuela's (President) Carlos Andres Perez cannot say that he is the great liberator of peoples because the inconveniences which we are experiencing--and I say we, including myself and the poorest man--are caused by the increase in the price of oil, which has caused a trauma that affects the entire world. It has caused great displeasure among the less favored masses because what we thought we had and had truly attained is being taken from us by the oil countries with the stroke of a pen, raising the price of everything that is required in manufacturing. Afterward, Somoza threatened: If they continue to exploit this monopoly the peoples of the world are going to react. Perhaps the people of Nicaragua will be the first to do so.

Concerning the United States, he said: Here we are creating employment on the basis of real things, not on the basis of printing money, as the United States has done, and the dollar is not worth much today.

Concerning Costa Rica, whose government recently expropriated the valuable El Murcielago farm located near the Nicaraguan border, Somoza said: It is expropriating properties not to provide more work, but to destroy those properties, because the whole world knows that the state is the worst administrator in existence.

To the south, Mr Carazo would like to be able to say that tomorrow he is going to provide work for 7,000 Nicaraguans, as I am saying now in inaugurating this industry which is going to provide work for 7,000 Nicaraguans and provide exports amounting to $20 million a year.

At the end of his speech Somoza notified the Nicaraguan bankers that he is going to enact a law to prevent their continued exhorbitant exploitation of Nicaraguan citizens' savings. He also referred to construction [industry] businessmen, saying that they had joined with the communists to raise wages as much as the latter wanted in order to increase the businessmen's profit percentages. The result is that now Nicaraguan citizens cannot buy houses due to the high cost. Somoza reaffirmed that he is not going to allow communism to take root in this country and that he will not tolerate the imposition of solutions from abroad for Nicaraguan problems.

COMMUNIQUE NO 78 EXPLAINS CURFEW PROVISIONS

PA141559Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Press communique No 78 issued by Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby informs the citizenry that, with regard to the decree promulgating martial law on 12 October 1978 issued during a council of ministers meeting by His Excellency the President of the Republic Division Gen Don Anastasio Somoza Debayle, and the subsequent curfew in the national departments, the following is clarified:

1. There will be no curfew in the departments of Zelaya, Rio San Juan, Chontales, Madriz and Nueva Segovia;

2. In the other national departments, including the Department of Managua, the curfew will last from 220 to 0400 the next day; in other words, from 10 o'clock in the evening until 0400 the next day.

[Signed] Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the republic

RIGHTS COMMISSION VISIT DISCUSSED IN COMMUNIQUE

PA141200Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Press communique No 7, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The visit of Inter-American Human Rights Commission members to Nicaragua ended today. Its members--Andres Aguilar M., president; Carlos A. (Dorchi), vice president; Carlos Garcia Bauer, Fernando Volio Jimenez, Tom J. Farer and Marcos Gerardo Monroy--were assisted by professional administrative and secretarial personnel. They came to observe respect for human rights in Nicaragua.

During the 10 days it spent in Nicaragua, the commission visited the cities of Managua, Leon, Esteli, Matagalpa, Chinandega, Masaya, Direiamba, Jinotepe and Granada.

During its visit to Nicaragua it met with the president of the republic, the leadership of the National Congress, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Supreme Electoral Tribuanal, the government and foreign affairs minister, the archbishop of Managua, the president of the Catholic episcopal conference, bishops from other dioceses and the rectors of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the Central American University. The commission members also interviewed representatives of different religious, political, humanitarian, professional, university, business, labor and communications media organizations, as well as a large number of persons from the poorest sectors of the population.

In the places and cities visited the members of the commission toured different districts, churches, hospitals, courts and other places, inspected jails and other detention centers and obtained statements and charges from all persons who wished to do so on presumed human rights violations. Naturally, the commission could not comment in advance any judgment on its visit to Nicaragua because it will meet in the near future at its headquarters to analyze the information gathered during its visit to this country and will draft the corresponding report, which will be submitted for consideration by the appropriate body of the OAS and made public at the appropriate time.

The commission expressed its adknowlegement to the Nicaraguan Government for its cooperation in the fulfillment of its mission and its gratitude to persons and institutions for their cooperation in obtaining a better understanding of the Nicaraguan human rights situation. All those persons and institutions are protected by the reaffirmed intention of the Nicaraguan Government not to take any measures against the former for having given information or made charges of any kind.

Any person who wishes to provide information or make charges can do so before the personnel of the commission's secretariat, which will remain in its offices at the Camino Real Hotel in Managua, or to its headquarters at 1725 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, United States of America.

ARCHBISHOP NOTES GOOD FAITH OF MEDIATION COMMISSION

PA121226Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Miguel Obando Y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, said today, Wednesday, that he had noted good will and a sincere desire to see Nicaragua's problems solved by peaceful means among members of the international mission that will meditate the Nicaraguan crisis. The members of the commission are William Bowdler of the United States, Alberto Obiols Gomez of Guatemala and Ramon Emilio Jimenez of the Dominican Republic.

Today the three made their fourth visit to the Nicaraguan archbishop, with whom they continued discussions on the delicate mission which brought them to Nicaragua, a mission whose results are being awaited not only by the Nicaraguan people but by the entire world.

These men are here with good will, sacrificing their time in the hope of forestalling more bloodshed among Nicaraguan brothers. We must understand them and have confidence in them, the archbishop said. The prelate also called on the men of government and the opposition in seeing that personal or group interests are not placed above the interests of the fatherland and the people. Peace does not depend on a single man or a single person, but on all citizens. We cannot continue to kill one another, because that is unthinkable, Msgr Obando Y Bravo emphasized. The archbishop also referred to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC), which has been carrying out an investigation in this country for the past week.

I believe that its members have met with broad sectors of our society. They also visited me and we discussed national problems. They have a clear idea of what has occurred here, he said. The archbishop expressed hope that those who have witnessed human rights violations will report accurately and objectively to the Inter-American Commission.

Meanwhile, the newspaper NOVEDADES, a progovernment paper owned by President Somoza, for the first time since the mediation commission arrived included a lengthy and detailed account of the visit by the international mission of cooperation with Nicaragua. The paper said that commission efforts are directed toward having Nicaraguans arrive at a constitutional solution that would culminate in just and honest elections in 1981, in which the people would choose the candidate of their preference. The Broad Opposition Front [FAO] noted on Monday that the decree suspending constitutional guarantees espires at midnight tomorrow, 12 October. Perhpas for this reason the progovernment paper observed in its article today that the members of the FAP political commission--Sergio Ramirez, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Alfonso Robelo--have no political experience, a fact which might lead them to assume intransigent and unconstitutional positions that might disrupt the negotiations.

U.S. AID APPROVAL SEEN AS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

PA150428Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Last night, the U.S. Senate approved the foreign aid bill, which includes $8 million--56 million cordobas--for Nicaragua. Reports broadcast by the VOA in its regular news programs also gave details of aid approved by the United States for other developing nations. It said that the economic aid for these nations will be channeled through international agencies as well as through organizations in charge of collective welfare works with the respective governments.[sentence as heard]

The up to $8 million aid approved for Nicaragua is considered a vote of confidence by the U.S. Congress for our government and the works being carried out by its cabinet ministries and autonomous entities and other programs. The U.S. foreign aid bill was approved by Congress by an overwhelming majority of votes.

MILITARY COURT PRESIDENT DISCUSSES HEARINGS

PA141624Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Col Efrain Santamaria, president of the military investigative court, referring to restrictions imposed on coverage of the court, has said that, according to the constitution, trials should be public but that abuses committed by many news media that distort they reality of cases out of selfish interests cannot be allowed. The court will guarantee access to parties in the dispute, which is a minimum condition contemplated in modern penal legislation.

The military investigative court is holding hearings in the military installation at Campo de Marte, Loma de Tiscapa. So far, several National Guard officers, patrol chiefs and soldiers have testified. Two civilians were questioned on Wednesday morning. The hearings are being held to elucidate completely the deeds and crimes committed against public order and state security [during the Sandinist offensive].

The government prosecuting office, which is the authority filing charges on behalf of the state, will question all those involved.

According to reports, no one has been indicted yet, and the proceedings are being carried out normally under the legal provisions. Military authorities confirm that they are working intensively in order to clear up any crimes.

FAO LEADER CALLS FOR END TO MARTIAL LAW

PA151314Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] [Words indistinct] special meeting of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO]. The democratic organization will not be the one to break off the mediation in Nicaragua, an FAO leader said today. He said that it will continue pressuring the government on martial law and the release of political prisoners, but this does not mean it is an attempt to break off the mediation which is considered [words indistinct] against Somoza and his government. (?He) noted that the FAO had expressed willingness to begin a dialog as a solution to the national problem but said that the government must first lift martial law, which has been decreed for another 6 months, and release imprisoned opponents.

Demands Submitted

PA151519Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1203 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 15 Oct (LATIN)--Javier Zavala, spokesman of the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), has reported that yesterday the FAO submitted to the mediating mission headed by the United States its principal demand that both President Anastasio Somoza and his family permanently divorce themselves from "civilian and military power." Zavala added that the FAO political commission also told the mediating mission, composed of U.S., Dominican and Guatemalan representatives, of "the urgent need to create a national government that has the support of all the country's sectors so that it can establish real peace in the country." "Such a government would implement the 16-point government program proclaimed by the FAO," Zavala added. The members of the mission must now present the opposition's demand to President Somoza, who has previously stated that he will not resign or shorten his term, which ends in (?May) 1981.

16-Point Program

PA160441Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Today, the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] issued a 16-point government plan together with a declaration in which it reaffirms its position regarding mediation, especially in view of General Somoza's decision to decree martial law.

The 16 points are:

1. Organization of a national army and amendment of the military code.

2. Improved management of public funds and government relations with civilians.

3. Abolition of repressive laws and the establishment of respect for human rights.

4. Immediate release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles.

5. Abolition of the black code and laws supressing expression and freedom of the news media.

6. Labor freedom and amendment of the labor code to provide better labor justice.

7. Beginning of true agrarian reform.

8. Adoption of measures to improve the health of Nicaraguans.

9. Beginning an urban program to solve a large number of social problems including [words indistinct] in sanitation.

10. Attention to bus service problems.

11. Control of articles of basic necessity.

12. Beginning of an effective anti-illiteracy plan.

13. Amendment of the fiscal system to assure equity in the payment of taxes.

14. Reorganization of the judicial branch.

15. Full political, economic and administrative autonomy of the municipalities and reorganization of the municipality of Managua.

16. Establishment of a new political order to guarantee a truly free electoral process.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS--Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government today approved the appointment of Alfredo Vargas as new Venezuelan ambassador to this country. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 14 Oct 78 PA]

OCLAE URGES SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALAN PEOPLE

FL131840Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The permanent secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE--has urged all member student unions and other progressive and democratic forces of Latin America and the Caribbean to intensify their solidarity with the Guatemalan people and students who are facing oppression from the pro-imperialist regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The message states that, within the framework of the labor-student general strike which is keeping the capital and other cities virtually paralyzed, the people have proclaimed their repudiation of the tyrannical regime with courageous and resolute actions. The strike, OCLAE explained, has become a general movement of the people for political and social changes. As a result, the regime, in reprisal for such an attitude and through its armed forces and paramilitary gangs, so far is responsible for dozens of dead and more than 500 injured and arrested.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON ELECTION OF NEW BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

FL140230Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 78 FL

[Jose Bodes Gomez commentary]

[Text] Next Sunday a new president will be chosen in Brazil, and in this way will culminate a process full of scandals and confrontations as can be seen in the case of Gen (Hugo de Andrade Abreu), who was sentenced to jail for disclosing some dirty dealings by some of his own colleagues. Of course Gen Abreu's sentence is a short one--just 20 days--very different from the sentences handed out against Brazilian patriots who have been confronting the dictatorship for over the last 14 years.

This is because Gen Abreu comes from the Brazilian Armed Forces itself, which carried out the coup d'etat in 1964 under the slogan of closing out communism. In January of this year he was the chief of the executive power's military household. Now he is playing in another episode of the struggle for power. The scandal broke on 1 October when the principal Brazilian daily published a letter written by this general to 22 of his colleagues, in which he denounced the devious maneuvers by those he called the palace group, which he says is headed by the chief of the civilian household of the presidency, retired General Golbery do Couto e Silva.

Incidentally, it is worthwhile remembering that this General Couto e Silva is one of the most outstanding theoreticians of the expansionist policy which the Brazilian military government has been following in its relations with the neighboring states of South America, especially with Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. The versions circulating indicate that among the information that General Abreu has are documents dealing with existing cooperation between the repressive forces of Brazil and Chile, whose actions over the last few years have included killings, tortures and kidnapings on a large scale--these are the weapons used by fascism in the southern cone of Latin America.

But in the case of Brazil the subject is complicated because the person who was chief of the National Intelligence Service up to just a few months ago is the same man who is being put forward by President Ernesto Geisel to succeed him in heading the military government for the next six years--it is Gen Joao Batista Figuereido.

The designation of the official candidate caused serious differences one year ago in the military hierarchy, which at that time ended with the removal of the army minister from the presidential cabinet. The beginning of the disagreement is due to the fact that Batista Figuereido was a general ranking below more than a dozen other military men; some of them had hopes of being successor to the position of power.

According to the mechanisms established by the Brazilian dictatorship, the president of the republic is proclaimed by an electoral college composed of 589 members, among which the armed forces has an absolute, sure and unconditional majority of votes. The electoral session will be held on Sunday. But the political situation in Brazil is becoming more and more complicated for the armed forces because now the official candidate is being faced by another candidate of the so-called Brazilian Democratic Movement. He is also a military man, retired General Euler Bentes Monteiro. The Brazilian Democratic Movement, as it is called, is the opposition party made to the military's specifications to touch up the dictatorship's facade. Nevertheless, even within the permissible opposition there are loud voices of discontent because of the regime's denial of freedoms from which the country suffers.

Under these conditions Gen Batista Figuereido will be moved on up to power. The political commentators speculate on the possibility that the future government will take a couple of steps towards re-democratizing the country. In any case these steps will be slow and against official desires, but in the Brazil of today these steps are unavoidable because of the political vacuum and the economic failure in which the regime finds itself.

BELARMINO CASTILLA RELIEVED OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS POST

FL131115Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 78 FL

[Text] In a meeting held yesterday the Council of State agreed to relieve Comrade Belarmino Castilla Mas of the office of vice president of the Council of Ministers, due to illness. The Council of State note points out that Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez has been designated to replace Comrade Belarmino Castilla. The announcement adds that Education Vice Minister Acela de los Santos has been designated education minister.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS TALKS BEGIN IN LUANDA

FL142223Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 14 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, has initiated talks with Angolan foreign trade officials shortly after his arrival in Luanda. Cabrizas, who heads a Cuban delegation, will examine with the Angolan side important aspects of commercial relations between the two countries, according to a PRENSA LATINA report.

UN ENVOY ROA KOURI REPLIES TO SOMALI CRITICISM

FL141615Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, has condemned the expansionist and aggressive policy against Africa that is encouraged by the Somali regime. Our county's diplomat (?was replying) to ridiculous statements by the representative of the Siad Barre administration regarding the internationalist assistance that Cuba is providing the fraternal Ethiopian people.

The language of the Somali representative at the General Assembly, Roa Kouri added, repeats almost verbatim the same arguments used by the leaders of the principal imperialist power.

TRADE, SUGAR OFFICIALS TRAVEL TO MOZAMBIQUE

FL140024Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez and Sugar Industry Vice Minister Enrique Gonzalez today arrived in Maputo, capital of Mozambique, on a working visit to that country.

Talks Open

FL141640Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 14 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Official talks between a Cuban delegation headed by Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez and a Mozambican delegation headed by Public Works and Housing Minister Julio Carrilho have opened in the Mozambican capital. The Cuban delegation will examine with the Mozambican side cooperation between the two countries in the economic and social fields for 1979. Carrilho told the press before the talks began that relations between the two states were established during the difficult years of the armed struggle of the Mozambique Liberation Front against the Portuguese colonial army. A Mozambican-Cuban cooperation agreement covering economic, scientific and technical fields was signed in (1977).

MEETING HELD TO CREATE MIXED COMMISSION WITH LIBYANS

FL141756Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 78 FL

[Excerpt] The first meeting for the creation of a Cuban-Libyan mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been chaired by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Abu Bakr'Ali ash-Sharif, minister of trade of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Republic. The session was conducted in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere and was attended for the Cuban side by Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the aforementioned state committee; officials of various state agencies and Cuban Ambassador to Libya Luis Marisi.

TRADE MINISTER FERNANDEZ FONT MEETS WITH SOVIET LEADER

FL142216Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 14 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font has met with Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the meeting of the two officials held at the Kremlin, they discussed matters of mutual interest concerning the expansion of economic and commercial relations next year between the two countries.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN: ARMY SHOULD CONFRONT 'THOSE WHO IGNORE LAWS'

PA151802Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1643 GMT 15 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 15 Oct (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman has urged the soldiers and officers of an army scout batallion in the remote town of Constanza "to confront those who are trying to ignore our customs and laws," it was reported here today. The president urged the troops to continue their professionalization "in order to strengthen democracy and defend the fatherland and the country's sovereignty."

He did not mention anybody in particular in referring to "those who are trying to ignore our laws."

Upon hearing his words, the soldiers and commanders, standing in military formation, shouted, "Long Live President Guzman."

Guzman also said the country is on its way to "political and economic stability," and added that "democracy will be further consolidated through peaceful changes."

Guzman encouraged the Dominican people to trust his government, which was installed on 16 August after the Dominican Revolutionary Party won the elections over the Reformist Party, which supported Joaquin Balaguer's fourth reelection.

Addressing businessmen, farmers, managers and workers, he said he was "very pleased" with achievements made so far, but that this did not mean he was fully satisfied. He said the country must continue working hard "so that the country's food, health and education problems are solved within the next 4 years," and added that the government must be allowed to work.

ECUADOR

LIBERAL PARTY BOARD EXPELS HUERTA MONTALVO

PA131941Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 13 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 13 Oct (AFP)--The supreme board of the Liberal Party was expelled from its ranks former leader Francsico Huerta Montalvo, who had been accused of carrying out an "antiparty" campaign, it was reported in official circles today. As a result of his dismissal as chairman of the supreme board of the Liberal Party in September, Huerta Montalvo challenged this decision. He refused to acknowledge his dismissal and maintained himself as leader of the Centrist Party with the support of several provinces.

The problem subsequently worsened when Huerta Montalvo decided to convene a party assembly to solve this abnormal situation that divides liberalism into two factions.

Huerta Montalvo's candidacy for the presidency of the republic was rejected by the Supreme Court of Justice because he intervened in a contract with the state. He was replaced as candidate by his uncle, lawyer Raul Clemente Huerta.

JAMAICA

EDITORIAL DEMANDS INFORMATION ON ARMED CAMPS

FL131450Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Oct 78 p 1 FL

[Editorial: "Alarming"]

[Text] The police have found two more armed camps--this time in the hills near Dallas in east rural St. Andrew. On Saturday morning October 7--one month after their find in Rock Spring, Wareika Hills, the police seized 26 rounds of ammunition, literature, binoculars, radios, cassette tapes, bedding, food and cutlery.

According to the police they destroyed the camp which they believe to have been among the bases from which gunmen have been terrorizing people. It is undoubted that among the terrorist have been escapees from prisons. What is intriguing and alarming is the find of communist and guerrilla literature in the Rock Spring camp and now more literature in the hills near Dallas.

We again call upon the government and the minister of national security to break their silence. The public would wish to know if the trail of evidence points to sinister people behind these armed camps, including the significance of the communist literature and literature of guerrilla warfare found. As we have stated before, the police discoveries appear to be far more alarming than was the prime minister's announcement in June 1976 of what might have been found, but was not.

If there is indeed evidence of planned revolution, let the minister say so; if there is not, then let him state so unequivocally. The country demands to be told.

JLP SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT DOING ENOUGH FOR FARMERS

FL141920Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Oct 78 p 2 FL

[Excerpt] The Jamaica Labour Party has described as "a mockery of the plight of farmers of Jamaica" recent measures announced by the minister of agriculture.

"An increase of 50 per cent in banana prices cannot cancel the penalty of devaluation and penal taxes laid on Jamaica over the past year," stated a JLP release signed by Mr Allan Isaacs, the party's opposition spokesman on agriculture.

The release said the minister should note that there were 230,000 persons employed in agriculture in 1968 and in that year production of sugar cane was 4.5 million tons approximately 3 and one half million boxes, coffee 4.3 million lbs and cocoa was 10.7 million lbs.

By 1977 the employed agricultural labour force was some 15,000 higher, but there were big declines in all the more important export crops. Sugar cane had declined by some 1.6 million tons; bananas by over five million stems; citrus by some 1 and a half million boxes; coffee by over one million lbs; cocoa by some 1 and a half million lbs. Recent increases in production of truck crops could not compensate for these shortfalls.

In the meantime, the number of farmers had been considerably inflated by the precipitate schemes for increase in the farming community, and an administrative, technical and advisory staff bloated by large misconceived expansion. "No attention whatever has been paid by the government to the attainment of greater farm productivity and of aggregate production by which alone the farmer can attain real individual viability and improve his quality of life," the release said. No attempt had been made to spare the farmer the pressure of cumulative taxes and customs duties on the things he must have in order to produce and live. No serious effort has been made to keep tools, fertilizers, pest control, materials, etc., in constant supply. No relief has been profered in the procurement of fuel and energy, transport equipment and farm machinery.